

directly for the support of any Government under which they may live.

Incorporate into the Constitution the conditions or compromises upon the question of Slavery and taxation—the only question about which there has been or can be a serious controversy—which there has not been, that they shall not be referred or affected by any other amendment which may be offered or adopted, as in the case with regard to several clauses in the existing Constitution, and I believe that unity and fraternity will be again and permanently established among the American people.

A. RUST.

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY.

In answer to an invitation to attend a Republican gathering in Miami County, Ohio, Cassius M. Clay writes as follows:

WHITEHORN, Ky., Nov. 26, 1860.

DEAR SIR.—Your favor of the 18th instant, inviting me to attend a celebration of the late Republican victory, on the 24th inst., to the achievement of which you are desired to assign some share, is received.

I regret that duty absolves from attending all the events which will not allow me the pleasure of being with you and partaking of the "old-fashioned barbecue."

The people of Ohio have nobly served the country, and nobly done their whole duty. She has not only proved by her extraordinary progress in all our modern civilization, which has made her the "Empire State" of the West, the preeminent advantages of Liberty over Slavery, but by her plowman and consistent support of liberal principles, she has shown herself worthy of her leadership.

There are none of our people who have more cause to rejoice in the triumph than yourselves, because few if any have done so much toward its success.

I regard the 2d of November, 1860, as next in importance to the 4th of July, 1776.

The day when separated us from the British rule and furnished us a tyrant less than ourselves, and the day when we secured independence than ourselves, than the day which freed us from the more destructive supremacy of the slaveocracy. No observant mind can fail to see that the British Government, with all its defects and abuses, gives more protection to life, liberty and property than the iron-clad and lawless rule of slaveholders. I speak it only of the terrible infliction of lynch law, upon all persons who are suspected of a want of fidelity to their interests, but of that general lawlessness which pervades the whole slave society, and as it relates to us I find security to the worst phases of the dark ages.

In viewing the Government from such influences, and placing it upon the basis of justice and law, the Republic can only give themselves to the eternal and legitimate of mankind.

But we must now water ourselves that our work is done. Our great victory has been won. The three or four rebellious necessary civil war which must attend its reality, warns us to be on our guard, and all to no holiday in riotous.

Truth, John W., house 29 Beacon.

I notice that none of the papers give him his name.

While *The Post* and *The Courier* admit that I seized one of the disturbers, acting as "a policeman," *The Journal*, of this evening, has the audacity to say, that "the efforts of the Abolitionists to obtain control of the meeting resulted in some rough collisions, the first violence being effected by the Secretary of the Committee who made a brutal assault upon us negligent old men."

I leave the citizens of Boston to judge between these two parties, and whether this Trull, an able-bodied disturber of the peace, a person of nearer twice my weight than less, deserves so very gentle an application.

Let me advise the Trulls and the Barlays of Boston, if they don't wish to be edified again, not to disturb another Anti-Slavery meeting; for the day has passed when ropes can be put around the necks of Northern men for daring to exercise the rights of free speech.

Charleston is south of Mason and Dixon's line. Respectfully, JAMES REDPATH,

Secretary of the Committee.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jones, the President, in the Chair.

Mr. CAMPBELL offered a resolution to purchase a fire-engine truck, for the use of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4, at an expense not to exceed \$1,500. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. DECKER presented a resolution directing the Corporation Council to take the necessary steps to have the following streets opened: One-hundred-and-fifteenth street, from Third avenue to Harlem River; Ninety-sixth street, from Fifth avenue to the Harlem River; Eighty-eighth street, from Third avenue to the East River; and Eighty-seventh street, from Third avenue to the East River. Referred to Committee on Roads.

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A communication was received from the Controller, stating that the appropriation for cleaning streets having been exhausted early in November last, the City Inspector had addressed several communications to the Finance Department, asking that further provision be made for the payment of the same. The amount required, he estimated at \$35,000, which sum the Controller recommends be made available for the desired purpose by transferring from the appropriation for "Boro Pavement-grooving Broadways" to the appropriation for "Cleaning Streets."

The paper was referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Board concerned in the report of the Law Committee to transfer the use of the Supreme Court, General Term Room, to the Superior Court, Trial Term.

The ordinance providing for the appointment of twenty-two Assistant Health Wardens for the city, who are to receive \$3 per day compensation, was confirmed. A sum over \$2,000 a year will be taken out of the City Treasury.

The following is the record of the vote on the ordinance:

YEAS—Means, Eggers, Shamer, Burns, Hogan, Balch, Van Thiel, Holligan, Costello, McClelland, Monson, Van Wert, Campbell, Allen—13.

NAYS—Winters, Perley, Shaw, Kane, Lent, Trotter, Pinckney, Decker.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen in favor of compensating the clerks of that Board for extra services (7) to the committee of the Board during the present year, was concurred in. By this measure \$1,500 is taken out of the City Treasury—six clerks, \$500 each. Incidentally to the action on this paper, Mr. Pinckney asked if the "services" consisted in reading negroes and reading newspapers.

The Board then adjourned to this evening at 5 p.m.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting last evening, President CURTIS in the chair.

The Eighteenth Ward Local Board presented a request to the Board to apply to the Legislature for power to prevent and guard against the introduction of negroes into the schools. Referred to a Special Committee of three.

The First Ward Free Sunday School for the better diffusion of spiritual knowledge among Jewish children, petitioned for a donation of school furniture. Referred to Committee on Religious.

The Board then took up the new Evening School project, which takes the Evening Schools out of the hands of the Evening School Committee, and gives them in charge of the Local Boards.

A long contest ensued between the advocates and the opponents of the measure. A great many obstacles were thrown in the way of the bill, but after important modifications it was adopted.

The hiring of the Harlem Free Library building for a new primary was authorized, and after some trouble, the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

An informal meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, there not being a quorum present. The weekly statement shows that 100,000 emigrants have arrived at this port since the 1st of January last, being an increase of 1,000. In comparison with the arrivals during the same period last year, number of arrivals last week, 1,824. Receipts, \$255,597. Disbursements, \$254,452.

The General Agent made a report of worthless tickets or passage orders which had been presented to him during the past week by recently arrived emigrants, and stated that such emigrants had been forwarded to their destination.

Affidavits were taken from all the parties named, and the passage orders duly protested and transmitted, with a statement of expenses, &c., through E. M. Archibald, Esq., H. B. M. Consul at New-York, to the Emigration Commissioners at London and Liverpool for collection.

The Boards of Emigration Commissioners at London and Liverpool were at the same time strongly urged to put a stop to such frauds by preventing the sale of tickets for inland travel through this country, and to give all publicity through the newspapers in Great Britain to these cheats, in order to induce emigrants not to buy tickets for railroad traveling through the United States.

FAIR OF THE ISAAC T. HOPPER HOME.—We are requested to say that we have opened this evening, the Hopper Home, which was to have opened this evening, is open to the public on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst. Some of its duration, and the goods on the 12th, some of unusual beauty, will appear in our advertising columns.

M. Patterson's election is contested by T. Kennedy.

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I leave the citizens of Boston to judge between these two parties, and whether this Trull, an able-bodied disturber of the peace, a person of nearer twice my weight than less, deserves so very gentle an application.

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Secretary of the Committee.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

We have no claim to make from our yesterday's edition on Alderman, or Civil Justice. For Councilmen, we give the votes to Ward, as full as possible. The only councilman we have is a citizen of the United States, that I am not a citizen of Massachusetts, and that I am but a temporary member here.

I had repeated intimations from reliable sources that the Convention would be broken up, and was advised by several friends to postpone it. While, however, I read daily of Northern men who are murdered by brutal mobs in the South—merely for believing that slavery is not a blessing—I did not feel inclined to submit to be agreed upon by a party of traffickers in Southern goods and Northern principles, from among a Constitutional question in a peaceful manner, and with no ulterior intent.

The Temple, therefore, was opened.

It was advised by the keeper of the Temple that, if a riot was to be prevented, the first man who tried to begin it should be arrested, and that we ought not to seize a low fellow, but one of the chief ones of the mob of Boston—and he did him until the police arrived.

I determined to pursue this policy.

I introduced to the audience the Rev. Mr. Martin, who began, on behalf of the Committee, a preliminary statement.

He had not uttered three sentences before a mob of over one hundred, who were seated in a solid body near the platform, interrupted him by loudly stamping their feet. I rose and looked at the well-dressed rowdies, in order to see which of them, within reach of the aisle, appeared to be the most "responsible"—man—that is, the most Beacon-streetish and State English-looking. Seeing one, a solid man in flesh and hair, shaggy shaved, with well-brushed hair, and clothes of unmysterious quality, I perfect represented him, in the eyes of the crowd, as the most likely of those who feels that his good, his wife's state is No. 1, and his principles conservative and moral. I made up my mind to arrest him. I descended from the platform and called out, telling him he could not be permitted to disturb the meeting. He was instantly surrounded by the entire mob, and lost my hold of solidity. Threats and clenched fists became very common around me, but none of them dared to strike.

The sold one, who looked very much afraid when I had held of him, came up, when I was surrounded by his friends, and asked my name. I told him. He muttered something about law, when I asked him his name; he gave it.

He was to be arrested, and I made up my mind to do so.

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